Corporation with equity participation of both Centre and State;

(b) if so, whether the proposal was mooted during the Welfare Minister's Conference held in 1996;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the proposal; and

(d) by when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA): (a) The Government has decided to set up the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 to promote economic developmental activities, self employment and other ventures for the benefit/economic rehabilitation of the handicapped persons with an authorised share capital of Rs. 400 crores (Rupees Four Hundred Crores only) divided into 40 lakhs (Forty Lakhs) equity share of Rs. 1000/- (Rupees One Thousand) each. The paid-up capital would be Rs. 200 crores. The entire equity will be held by Government of India, to begin with.

(b) to (d) The decision to set up the Corporation had already been taken prior to the meeting of the State Ministers of Welfare held in 1996. However, it was recommended by the State Ministers of Welfare that National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation may be set up most expeditiously with equity participation of both Central and State Governments. It will give loans to persons with disabilities for undertaking self-employment projects, pursuing higher/technical education etc. with a view to bring them into the mainstream of economic activity. Efforts are being made to operationalise the Corporation as early as possible.

Expert Committee on Tobacco

203. SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from Central Trade Unions on the need to form a separate Expert Committee on Tobacco; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representations have been received in this Ministry from the Indian National Trade Union Congress and other Central Trade Unions suggesting constitution of a seperate Expert Committee or Working Group or an Internal Reveiw Committee to consider the fall-out on employment of the proposed legislation by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have appointed an Expert Committee to go into the different aspects of tobacco use including employment aspect and decided to provide an opportunity among others to the representatives of Trade Unions and Employers of beedi workers to formulate their views singly or jointly and place them before the Deputy Director General of Health Services of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare who is one of the members of the Expert Committee for bringing the same to the notice of the Government. The Central Trade Unions have accordingly been informed.

भारतीय उद्योग का विकास

204. **श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या एक अध्ययन के अनुसार 1994-95 के दौरान भारतीय उद्योग के विकास में 8.4 प्रतिशत वृद्धि तथा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रथम पांच महीनों के दौरान 14.2 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक संतोषप्रद वृद्धि के बावजूद भारतीय उद्योग का विकास 1980 के दशक की तुलना में असंतोषजनक रहा है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या है;

(ग) क्या इन तथ्यों की जानकारी औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांक के अध्ययन से हुई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) वर्ष 1996 के प्रथम छः महीनों के दौरान औद्योगिक विकास की स्थिति क्या रही है;

(च) औद्योगिक विकास में कब तक वृद्धि होने की संभावना है; और

(छ) इस संबंध में क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरासोली मारन): (क) से (छ) सी एस ओ द्वारा समेकित किए गए औद्योगिक उत्पादन सुचकांक के अनुसार औद्योगिक उत्पादन की वृद्धि दर कुल मिला कर 1994-95 के दौरान प्रथम पांच महीने में तथा 1995-96 के दौरान प्रथम छः महीने में क्रमशः 9.3%, 13.00% एवं 12% है। प्राप्त की गई वृद्धि की दर 80 के दशक के दौरान रिकार्ड की गई 7.8% की औसत वृद्धि दर की तुलना में संतोषजनक है।

नई औद्योगिक नीति, 1991, निर्यात एवं आयात नीति 1992—97 में किए गए उपायों तथा टैरिफ ढांचे को युक्तियुक्त तथा सरल बनाने के लिए तथा करों आदि में कमी करने के लिए किए गए उपायों का उद्देश्य औद्योगिक उत्पादन में और वृद्धि करना है।

Financial Management at Super Bazar

205. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial situation of the Super Bazar is in Jeopardy consequent to which it is not being able to make the payment to the suppliers within the agreed number of days;

(b) if so, the reasons for the financial mess when the Super Bazar has been running into profits; and

(c) the steps taken to improve financial management in the Super Bazar?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, sir. It has been reported by the Super Bazar that it is making payment to the suppliers according to the agreed terms. However, some time payments have to be delayed on account of late realisation of credit sale proceeds from the government offices and other organisations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has been reported by the Super Bazar that to improve the financial management they are trying to improve sales, introduce computerisation for effective recovery of credit sales and taking inventory control measures like weeding out less popular brands.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa

206. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up any industry in Orissa in collaboration with Norway;

(b) if so, the possibility explored by Government in this direction;

(c) the different kind of industries proposed to be set up at different places of Orissa in collaboration with Norway; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) There is at present no proposal pending for approval for foreign collaboration between Central Govt. & Norway for setting up an industry in Orissa.

(b) to (d) The Industrial Policy seeks to effect a change in the role of the State Govt. from that of exercising controls to one of providing necessary assistance and guidance to the entrepreneurs. The State Governments are required to provide the requisite infrastructure facilities, amenable law and order situation and other facilities for attracting investment to their states. Industrialisations of the state is therefore, the responsibility of the State govt. with the Central Govt. playing a supporting and proactive role. Thus the choice of location of projects depends on the commercial judgement of investors, depending on the availability of adequate and dependable infrastructure facilities such as power, land, water, etc.